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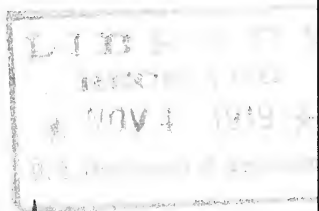
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CATALOG AND PRICE LIST OF
EVERGREENS, SHADE TREES, &c

HARVARD EVERGREEN NURSERIES

SPRING OF 1916



GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

Robt. C. Uecke, Harvard, Ill.

(Pronounced ee-kay)

ANNOUNCEMENT

In presenting my price list for the spring of 1916, I would thank all customers and friends for the liberal patronage given me the past season. My list is not a long one, and yet it contains all the varieties of evergreens that ninety-nine out of a hundred nurserymen and planters want. To those not acquainted with me I would say that I make a specialty of growing Evergreens and devote my entire time and attention to this branch of the nursery business. I exercise the utmost care that all Evergreens sent out by me have received careful and proper handling up to the time they are delivered to the transportation company. Evergreens packed with fruit trees very often do not receive the care they demand, with the consequent loss and disappointment to the planter.

LOCATION

My nursery is very centrally and favorably located on the main line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis, 63 miles northwest of Chicago. Eleven passenger trains and numerous freight trains run daily from this point to Chicago over their double track road, giving exceptional shipping facilities.

SHIPPING

Customers are requested to state the manner in which they wish their goods sent—whether by express or freight. When no directions are given I will use my best judgment in the interest of the customer.

Be sure to give your name, town, county and state very plainly. If your express office is different from your postoffice, give both.

All orders are filled as nearly as possible in the same order in which they are received.

Packing free. I make no charge whatever for boxes, packing or delivering trees to the transportation companies. The prices quoted in this list, with the transportation charges (freight or express) added, are the exact cost of the trees to the customer. Take particular notice of this, as many firms charge extra for packing.

I pack all Evergreens with moss in as light boxes as is consistent with safety.

After delivering trees in good order to forwarders, my responsibility ceases and customer takes all risk of shipment. Should losses occur through neglect or detention en route, claims should be made at once on the transportation companies.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Terms of payment must invariably be cash before shipment. All orders to be sent by express C. O. D. must be accompanied by one-fourth cash. The charges for the return of money will in all cases be added to the bill. I am selling trees at such a small margin of profit that I cannot afford to run any risk as to getting my pay.

Money may be sent at my risk by postoffice or express money order, registered letter or bank draft. Stamps of the one and two cent kinds taken for all small amounts.

Make all orders payable to Robt. C. Uecke, Harvard, McHenry County, Illinois.

The prices in this list rule only when the amounts specified are taken, but five, fifty and five hundred will be furnished at ten, hundred and thousand rates.

No orders for less than \$1.00 accepted.

Should any error or shortage occur, it will be cheerfully corrected if notice is given immediately upon receipt of goods. No notice will be taken of any subsequent demands.

While I exercise the greatest care to have all trees true to name and of the grade specified, and am prepared to replace, on positive proof, all that may prove untrue to either, I do not give any warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, and in case of

SECTION OF NO. 11. SIGNATURE

any error on my part. It is mutually agreed between the purchaser and myself that I shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price received for the goods.

Prices quoted in this list abrogate those of former lists.

REFERENCES

Those unacquainted with me who have doubts as to my honesty and business standing, I would refer to any responsible business firm of this place, or the following: M. F. O'Connor, Postmaster; Agent American Express Company; First State Bank. Please enclose stamp when writing to any of these. Their address is Harvard, Ill.

PRICE LIST

All trees quoted in this list are nursery grown, thrifty and well rooted. Those marked "seedlings" are taken directly from the seed beds, while those marked "transplanted" have been transplanted from one to three times. No order for less than \$1.00 accepted. No charge for boxes, packing or cartage.

EVERGREENS

ARBOR VITAE—American	Each	10	100	1,000
[Thuya Occidentalis]				
4 to 6 inches, seedlings.....	....	15	1 00	8 00
6 to 8 inches, seedlings.....	....	25	1 50	10 00
8 to 12 inches, seedlings.....	....	30	2 00	....
12 to 18 in., once transplanted	....	75	5 00	42 50
18 to 24 in., once transplanted				
light weight	20	1 50	9 00	80 00
2½ to 3 ft., twice transplant'd	40	3 50	....	....
3 to 4 ft., twice transplanted,				
B and B	1 00	8 50	....	....

BALSAM FIR [Abies Balsamea]				
12 to 18 in., once transplanted	15	1 00	....	....
18 to 24 in., once transplanted,				
light weight	25	1 75	....	....
2 to 3 ft., once transplanted,				
light weight	30	2 50	....	....

RED CEDAR				
[Juniperus Virginiana]				
2 to 3 inches, seedlings, 1 yr.	....	25	1 75	14 00
4 to 6 inches, seedlings, 2 yr.	....	50	3 50	....
6 to 10 inches, seedlings, 2 yr.	....	75	5 00	....

IRISH JUNIPER				
[Juniperus Hibernica]				
12 to 15 inches, transplanted..	25	2 00	15 00	....
18 to 24 in., twice transplanted	50	4 00	....	....

AUSTRIAN PINE				
[Pinus Austriaca]				
4 to 6 inches, seedlings, 2 yr.	....	15	1 00	7 00
6 to 10 in., seedlings, 3 yr...	....	25	1 75	12 00
10 to 15 in., once transplanted	15	1 00	7 00	60 00
15 to 18 in., once transplanted	20	1 50	10 00	....
18 to 24 in., once transplanted	25	2 00	14 00	....
2 to 2½ ft., once transplant'd,				
light weight	40	3 50	....	....

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE				
[Pinus Mugho]				
4 to 6 inches, seedlings.....	....	15	1 00	7 00
6 to 8 inches, seedlings.....	....	25	1 50	10 00
8 to 10 inches, seedlings.....	....	30	2 00	....
12 to 18 in., once transplanted	50	4 00	30 00	....
18 to 24 in., once transplanted	70	6 00	45 00	....

JACK PINE [Pinus Banksiana]				
6 to 10 inches, seedlings, 2 yrs.	....	15	1 00	7 00
8 to 12 inches, seedlings, 3 yrs.	....	20	1 25	8 50
12 to 18 inches, seedlings.....	....	25	1 75	12 00
18 to 24 inches, seedlings.....	....	50	3 50	....

NORWAY PINE [Pinus Resinosa]				
4 to 8 inches, seedlings, 3 yrs.	....	25	1 75	12 00
12 to 18 in., once transplanted	20	1 25	....	....
18 to 24 in., once transplanted	25	1 75	12 00	....
2 to 3 feet, once transplanted,				
light weight	30	2 50	17 50	....

NORWAY PINE—Cont'd	Each	10	100	1,000
3 feet, once transplanted, light weight	40	3 50	....	....

PONDEROSA PINE

[Bull Pine; Pinus Ponderosa]

4 to 6 inches, seedlings, 2 yrs.	15	1 00	6 00	
6 to 12 inches, seedlings, 3 yrs.	25	1 50	10 00	

SCOTCH PINE [Pinus Sylvestris]

4 to 6 inches, seedlings.....	15	1 00	5 00	
6 to 8 inches, seedlings.....	20	1 25	7 00	
12 to 18 in., once transplanted	15	1 00	7 00	60 00
18 to 24 in., once transplanted	20	1 50	10 00	....
2 to 2½ ft., once transplanted	25	2 00	....	....
3 to 4 ft., once transplanted..	40	3 50	....	....

WHITE PINE [Pinus Strobus]

4 to 6 inches, seedlings.....	15	1 00	7 00	
6 to 10 inches, seedlings.....	25	1 50	10 00	
10 to 15 inches, seedlings.....	30	2 00	....
12 to 18 in., once transplanted	15	1 00	7 00	60 00
18 to 24 in., once transplanted	20	1 25	8 50	70 00
2 to 3 ft., once transplanted, light weight	25	1 50	10 00	85 00
3 to 3½ ft., once transplant'd, light weight	35	3 00	....	....

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE

[Picea Canadensis]

4 to 6 inches, seedlings, 4 yrs.	30	2 00	16 00	
6 to 8 inches, seedlings, 4 yrs.	35	2 50	18 00	
6 to 10 in., once transplanted	15	1 00	8 00	65 00
12 to 18 in., once transplanted	25	1 75	12 00	....
18 to 20 in., once transplanted	30	2 50	....	....

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

[Picea Pungens]

3 to 6 inches, seedlings, 2 yrs.	35	2 50	....
8 to 12 in., seedlings, branched	75	5 00	40 00	
12 to 15 in., once transplanted, unassorted	30	2 50	18 00	....
15 to 20 in., once transplanted, unassorted	50	4 00	30 00	....
2 to 2½ ft., twice transplant- ed, select blue	2 75	25 00	....	....
3 to 3½ ft., twice transplant- ed, select blue	4 25	40 00	....	....
4 to 4½ ft., twice transplant- ed, select blue	6 00	50 00	....	....
5 to 5½ ft., twice transplant- ed, select blue	7 00	60 00	....	....
2 to 2½ ft., twice transplant- ed, select green	2 00	17 50	....	....
3 to 3½ ft., twice transplant- ed, select green	3 50	25 00	....	....
4 to 4½ ft., twice transplant- ed, select green	5 00	40 00	....	....

Prices of above Blue Spruce 2 feet high and over include digging, with balls of earth and burlap around each tree.

KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE

[Picea Pungens Kosteriana Glauca]

18 to 20 in., transplanted, with B and B	2 50	22 00	....	....
2 ft., transplanted, B and B	3 50	32 00	....	....

CONCOLOR SPRUCE

[Abies Concolor]

4 to 6 inches, seedlings, 2 yrs.	30	2 00	14 00	
2 to 2½ ft., twice transplant- ed, B and B	2 50	20 00	....	....
3 to 4 ft., twice transplanted, B and B	3 50	30 00	....	....

DOUGLAS FIR [Abies Douglassi]

4 to 6 inches, seedlings.....	15	1 00	7 00	
6 to 10 inches, seedlings.....	25	1 50	10 00	
10 to 15 inches, seedlings.....	35	2 50	....
12 to 18 in., once transplanted	25	1 75	....	....
18 to 24 in., once transplanted	40	3 50	....	....
3 to 3½ ft., twice transplant- ed, B and B	1 50	12 00	....	....

HEMLOCK SPRUCE

[Tsuga Canadensis]

2½ to 3 ft., twice transplant- ed, B and B	1 75	14 00	....	....
3 to 3½ ft., twice transplant- ed, B and B	2 00	17 50	....	....

HEMLOCK SPRUCE—Cont'd	Each	10	100	1,000
4 ft., twice transplanted, B and B	3 00	....	....	....
5 ft., twice transplanted, B and B	4 00	....	....	....

NORWAY SPRUCE [Picea Excelsa]				
4 to 6 inches, seedlings, nice .....	....	....	60	5 50
6 to 8 inches, seedlings, nice .....	....	15	1 00	7 50
8 to 10 inches, seedlings, nice .....	....	25	1 75	10 00
10 to 15 inches, seedlings, nice .....	....	50	3 50	....
12 to 18 in., once transplanted .....	....	75	5 00	45 00
18 to 24 in., once transplanted, light weight	15	1 00	8 00	70 00
18 to 24 in., twice transplanted	25	1 50	11 00	95 00
2 to 2½ ft., twice transplant'd	30	2 50	20 00	....
2½ to 3 ft., twice transplant'd	40	3 50	30 00	....
3 to 3½ ft., twice transplant'd	60	5 00	45 00	....
4 to 5 ft., twice transplanted, B and B	1 75	15 00	....	....

WHITE SPRUCE [Picea Alba]				
6 to 10 inches, seedlings.....	....	30	2 00	....
10 to 15 inches, seedlings.....	....	50	3 50	....
8 to 12 inches, transplanted..	....	75	5 00	....
12 to 18 inches, transplanted..	20	1 25	....	....
18 to 24 inches, transplanted..	25	2 00	....	....

NURSERY GROWN FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS, ETC.

EUROPEAN LARCH [Larix Europea]				
	Each	10	100	1,000
12 to 18 inches, seedlings.....	....	25	1 75	....
18 to 24 inches, seedlings.....	....	35	2 50	....
2 to 3 feet, seedlings.....	....	50	3 50	....
BARBERRY THUNBERGII [Japanese Barberry]				
2 to 3 feet, transplanted.....	25	2 00	....	....
3 to 3½ feet, transplanted...	35	3 00	....	....
SPIREA VANHOUTII [Bridal Wreath]				
3 to 4 ft., transplanted, bushy	40	3 50	....	....

CARE AND CULTIVATION OF EVERGREENS

On receiving trees from the nursery take them immediately to some shady place and there open the boxes and dip the roots in a puddle made of mellow soil and water, about as thick as paint. If not ready to plant immediately, dig a trench and place the trees in it in a vertical position and cover the roots with mellow soil and firm this down with the foot. If left there for a few days or longer they must be shaded and protected from the wind. Never let the roots get dry under any circumstances. Plant the trees a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, treading the earth firmly around the roots.

Transplanted evergreens may be planted at once in their permanent location, but seedlings should be planted closely in a row or bed and allowed to remain there for two years or longer before planting in their permanent place. If possible they should be partially shaded from the sun and, if in an exposed place, also protected from the wind. The best shades for keeping off the sun are made by nailing laths about an inch apart onto strips 1 by 2 inches and of any convenient length. The shades thus made are supported on stakes just above the tops of the trees and for convenience the beds of seedlings should be four feet wide. Brush laid across poles supported on stakes over the beds makes a very good shade, or hay, straw or cornstalks may be used in the same way. Boards set on edges on both sides of the bed will protect it from the hot, dry winds that often prove disastrous to newly set trees.

In handling evergreens be sure to **keep the roots moist and tops dry** at all times. Five or ten minutes of exposure to the sun and wind is certain death to most varieties.

The first summer after transplanting is the critical time in the life of a tree and it is best to keep the



Colorado Blue Spruce on the home grounds—a perfect specimen, for which I was offered and refused \$50.00.

ground stirred up and loose about it during this time. If this cannot be done, cover the ground (mulch) around it to a depth of several inches with hay, straw or litter of some kind, but don't use manure. New manure is almost certain death to evergreens.

Do not resort to watering trees except in extremely dry times and then water once in two weeks only, but give enough water at one time to penetrate to the roots.

Evergreens will grow in all soils except those of a wet nature and even in these some varieties will grow and thrive. As a rule any soil that will grow farm and garden crops is a good soil and if properly treated they will grow quite readily. Of course to do their very best the soil should have the very best care and attention the same as any other tree or plant. In preparing the soil for evergreens use no new manure, but if the manure be a year or more old it is the best fertilizer for the purpose.

The best time to plant evergreens is in the spring, in April or May. Several varieties, notably the American Arbor Vitae, may be transplanted as late as June, but for general planting the latter part of April or May is the best time. For fall planting latter part of August or early part of September is the best time.

I am very often asked what size evergreens is the best to plant. I think everybody can best decide this for himself. As a rule the larger trees are much surer to live than the smaller ones. Trees that have been transplanted are surer to grow than seedlings and if several times transplanted all the better. Small seedlings should be planted in rows like drill corn or garden vegetables and allowed to grow for two years before being planted where wanted. For setting out

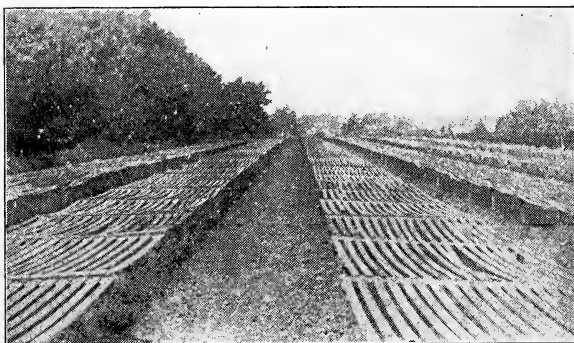
singly do not plant too small trees. Generally speaking the size of one's pocket-book must determine the size of the trees to plant. Transplanted trees from 12 to 18 inches, 18 to 24 inches, 2 feet and 2 to 3 feet are recommended as giving the best satisfaction.



**Once transplanted Norway Spruce in beds 4 feet wide
—the rows run crosswise to the beds. Notice the
clean cultivation given—no weeds anywhere.**

In the following descriptions it is only intended to give the chief characteristics of each kind which shall enable anyone unfamiliar with the different varieties to select such as will be most suitable to the uses for which they are wanted.

American Arbor Vitae, or White Cedar as it is commonly called in the lake regions of the northwest, is a native tree and extremely hardy. The growth is rapid and timber very durable, combining strength, lightness and durability. Although found in its native state mostly in swamps and on low ground, it nevertheless thrives on all kinds of soil and is considered very hardy. It makes a beautiful lawn tree and is unsurpassed for hedges, as it bears shearing so well. It is recommended for general planting everywhere except on extremely dry sandy soils.



**Beds of Evergreen Seedlings, showing manner of
shading with lath shades.**



A beautiful Austrian Pine on the home grounds, showing the compact growth when planted singly. Arbor Vitae hedge and high bush cranberry at the left.

Austrian Pine—Introduced from Europe, the black pine of Austria has found a place among our ever-greens here. It is a stout, robust tree, fairly rapid growth and very healthy appearing. The foliage is a dark, rich green color.

Jack Pine—This tree while young is the most rapid growing of all the Pines and will thrive in the poorest of sandy soils. It is easy to transplant and is largely used to plant where other kinds will not grow or as a nurse tree for other and more desirable kinds.

Mountain Pine—(*Pinus Montana*)—A beautiful tree or bush with very dense foliage of a rich, dark green color. Particularly valuable for planting in places where an unobstructed view is desired, as it does not grow tall. Perfectly hardy.

Norway Pine—Also called Red Pine. A beautiful native tree found in our northern forests, somewhat resembling the Austrian Pine, but more desirable than either that or the Scotch variety for ornamental planting. It thrives on poor sandy soil.

Ponderosa Pine of Colorado—This valuable pine of recent introduction promises to become one of our most valuable timber trees. It is of very rapid growth, makes a very beautiful ornamental tree, and the wood is very valuable, being considered by many to be equal to the White Pine.

Scotch Pine—One of our most rapid growers. It is hardy in a great variety of soils and very popular and largely planted. Succeeds well everywhere—even in poor and sandy soils.

Balsam Fir—A small tree native to the United States. Its growth is rapid, form compact and conical, and foliage of a rich green color. It is very popular with a large class of planters. The wood decays very quickly, on which account it is of little value. A liquid resin, Canada Balsam, used for medical purposes, is obtained from it.



Norway Spruce wind break. Row of small Colorado Blue Spruce in front. Notice the difference in color of the different trees.

White Pine—Without doubt this is our most valuable timber tree. Flourishes in the poorest soil, it thrives almost anywhere. The soft pine of commerce is of this species. It is being planted extensively in Europe, where it is considered superior to any of their native species. It is of very rapid growth and is valued for timber as well as for ornamental planting.

Colorado Blue Spruce—One of the choicest of the whole evergreen family, and one that is being introduced more largely than any other of the newer varieties. It is generally spoken of as the king of Spruces and needs only to be seen to be admired. A very beautiful tree that is hardy anywhere in the United States.

Koster's Blue Spruce—This variety of Colorado Blue Spruce is the finest color obtainable up to the present time. It is secured by the very difficult process of grafting upon the common Colorado Blue Spruce. Mr. Koster of Holland has the entire control of this product and all genuine trees are imported from his establishment.

Concolor Spruce of Colorado—Another rare and most beautiful tree. Its foliage is of a very rich silver green hue, which contrasting with the darker shades of other kinds gives it a splendor all of its own. Very popular and hardy anywhere.

Hemlock Spruce—This is the most graceful of all species. Its slender, drooping branches whose foliage of green above and silver underneath are waved by the force of the gentlest of zephyrs, present one of the most beautiful sights.



Twice transplanted Norway Spruce in nursery rows.
All my twice transplanted trees are
grown in this manner.

Douglas Fir of Colorado—The tree for the million! The most rapid grower of the whole Spruce family, with soft green foliage, somewhat resembling the Hemlock Spruce, it grows to enormous size. The "yellow fir" of the Pacific slope is of this species. It yields immense quantities of lumber and is one of the fastest growers and most beautiful of evergreens.

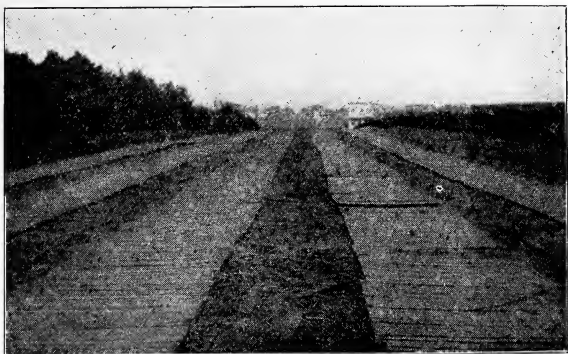
Norway Spruce—This old standard, well tried and universally popular evergreen is till in the lead as being the most universally planted evergreen tree. It thrives on all soils, in all situations, and in all kinds of surroundings. It is used almost universally for planting and is the very best evergreen for wind breaks. It does not grow quite as fast as some of the pines, but makes a very much better wind break than any of them. Anyone planting Norway Spruce is rarely disappointed.

White Spruce—A beautiful native tree somewhat resembling the Norway Spruce, which is rapidly coming into favor. It is a beautiful tree for ornamental planting, and is especially valuable for planting on the dry prairies of the western states, as it can endure drouth so well. Makes a very fine wind break.

EVERGREEN HEDGES AND WIND BREAKS

Nothing in my opinion is so peculiarly attractive and charming in a well-kept place as an evergreen hedge neatly trimmed. Either as an ornamental boundary or for a protective screen no class of plants can equal those with persistent or evergreen leaves. Always green and cheerful throughout the whole year, an impassable barrier to wind and storms, easily trimmed and remarkably beautiful when properly cared for, of very rapid and dense growth and free from disease and noxious insects, they comprise indeed all that is needed for a perfect hedge.

Evergreen hedges may be divided into two classes, which in planting, selection of varieties and after management differ very essentially. First, those intended as a protection against the wind and, second, the true ornamental hedge. The former requires very little care, frequently none at all, and at most simply the heading in of the taller plants while young, or the clipping of stronger branches. What is wanted more particularly is a strong growing and hardy variety of



Beds of one year old Seedling Evergreens "put to bed" for the winter. In the summer the lath "shades" are supported on stakes about a foot above the beds. Notice one of the stakes in the foreground.

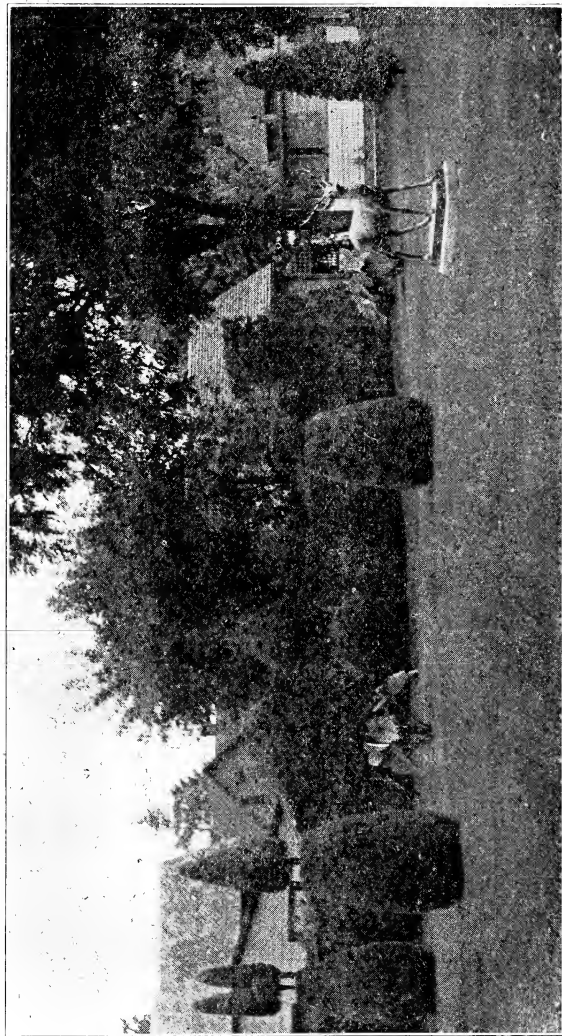
evergreens that grows thick and dense, so as to form a perfect protection against the wind. For this purpose I would especially recommend the following varieties in the order given: Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, White Pine, American Arbor Vitae, White Spruce. They should be planted 5 to 8 feet apart and if a number of rows be planted the protection will be all the better.

The true ornamental hedge should receive somewhat more care and attention. It is best to plow or dig a strip several feet in width where the hedge is to stand, and set the plants along the middle of this strip. Plant the trees about a foot apart, unless trees less than 12 inches high are used, in which case plant 8 to 10 inches apart. The best evergreen for an ornamental hedge is the American Arbor Vitae. It is perfectly hardy, a very vigorous and tenacious grower, can be readily sheared into any shape, does not lose its lower branches and is in every way suitable. Norway Spruce comes next, then Hemlock and White Spruce. Red Cedar makes a nice hedge while young, but is apt to lose its lower needles and become open and bare as it grows older, and on that account is not so desirable.

One Dollar Lots by Mail

For one dollar I will send by mail postpaid anywhere in the United States, packed in damp moss, any one of the following lots of seedling trees. They will not be divided. These trees are all nursery grown. Please order by number. No discount allowed, but I will send six lots for five dollars.

- No. 1—100 American Arbor Vitae 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 2— 60 American Arbor Vitae 6 to 8 inches.
- No. 3— 50 Red Cedars 2 to 4 inches.
- No. 4—100 Austrian Pine 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 5—100 Dwarf Mountain Pine 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 6—100 Jack Pine 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 7—100 Ponderosa Pine 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 8—100 Scotch Pine 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 9— 60 Scotch Pine 6 to 8 inches.
- No. 10—100 White Pine 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 11— 60 White Pine 6 to 8 inches.
- No. 12— 50 Black Hills Spruce 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 13— 40 Colorado Blue Spruce 3 to 5 inches.
- No. 14— 50 Colorado Spruce 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 15—100 Douglas Fir 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 16—200 Norway Spruce 3 to 6 inches.
- No. 17—100 Norway Spruce 6 to 8 inches.
- No. 18— 50 Norway Spruce 8 to 10 inches.
- No. 19— 50 White Spruce 6 to 8 inches.
- No. 20—100 European Larch 4 to 8 inches.



GROUNDS OF MR. J. W. FRANKELBERGER, MADISON CO., IOWA.